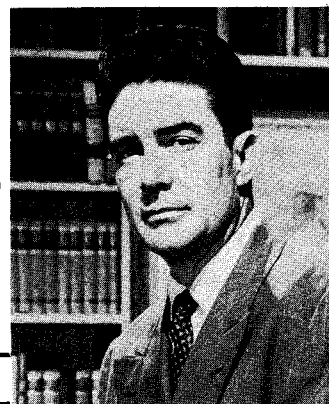


THE *Dan Smoot Report*



DAN SMOOT

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IT HELPS TO BE A COMMUNIST

On November 5, 1962, Frank M. Coffin, deputy administrator of the U. S. Agency for International Development, announced that the United States is aiming for a more selective foreign aid program, by setting up qualifications for countries which want United States economic aid. Mr. Coffin listed six points as criteria of the "qualifications" for a country to obtain "long-range assistance assurances" from the United States:

- "1. Importance of the country from the viewpoint of U. S. world-wide objectives;
- "2. Importance of U. S. assistance in the country's development process;
- "3. Economic policies, including a high priority to economic and social development, that provide good prospects for effective development;
- "4. Degree of political stability;
- "5. Existence of a reasonably well-prepared country development plan or program; and
- "6. Availability and reliability of pertinent statistical data."⁽¹⁾

Since it is doubtful that even Mr. Coffin can detect any precise meaning in those six points, this announcement about more "selectivity" in the foreign giveaway of American tax dollars was probably not intended to enlighten the public: it was intended to placate the growing public outrage against the whole foreign aid program. Mr. Coffin was, apparently, using "news generated by actions of the government" as "part of the arsenal of weaponry that a President" has at his disposal to deceive the people and lead them to think whatever the President wants them to think. This explanation of why governmental officials issue false or misleading statements to the public was made by Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense.⁽²⁾

One remarkable accomplishment of leaders in both the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations is their perfection of the technique of manipulating news and language in

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such a way as to make black look white — leading the people to believe something that is obviously not so.

Every year, during the legislative battle over foreign aid, our President bluntly says, and all other liberals repeat, that our aid to underdeveloped countries is necessary to save them from communism. The argument is that underdeveloped countries are so poor and weak that if we do not give them aid, they will turn to communism. Once they become communist, they will, somehow, grow strong enough to destroy us. Thus, we are saving ourselves from destruction by giving aid to underdeveloped nations.

This remarkable argument has been used so much that many people still seem to believe it, although the record clearly shows that our foreign aid is financing the communist conquest of underdeveloped areas.

Examine a few striking case histories.

The Case of Algeria

In 1954, Ben Bella organized in Algeria the FLN (Front of National Liberation), a communist terrorist organization, to fight for Algerian independence from France and then to establish Algeria as a communist nation.⁽³⁾

On November 1, 1954, Ben Bella ordered the FLN to massacre a large number of Moslems. This initiated a long and ghastly war. Ben Bella's communists would massacre Moslems and place the blame either on the French army or on European civilians — thus inflaming hatreds which would result in Moslem attacks on Europeans, and action by the French.

The United States supported both sides of this bloody war. Our aid to France was massive, and was intended to enable her to keep her commitments as our major ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. France used our aid, however, to fight the war in Algeria.

Our aid to the communist-led rebels during the seven-year war amounted to approximately 73 million dollars;⁽⁴⁾ but our psychological and fraternal aid to them was enormous. In the UN and in international meetings, United States officials worked hand-in-glove with Soviet officials to fan the fires of hatred, throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America, against European colonial powers. Hence, the French, while using our aid to fight in Algeria, hated us for our stand against them on the "Algerian problem." Ben Bella's communist terrorists, on the other hand, created widespread hatred of us among Algerians, because the French were using United States equipment and money to fight Algerians.

On October 22, 1956, the French arrested Ben Bella — and kept him in prison for five and a half years. While he was in prison, his work was carried on by the FLN, under the direction of Ben Khedda and others.

On July 2, 1957, John F. Kennedy (then a Senator) introduced in the Senate a resolution calling for the United States to support the independence movement in Algeria.

On September 19, 1958, FLN leaders, at Cairo, formed a Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic. Ben Bella, though still in prison, was named Vice Premier, the Number Two place in the government.

On October 7, 1960, Khrushchev extended diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Government.

On August 27, 1961, Ben Khedda (a known, "tough," revolutionary, who had been directing FLN operations) was "elected" the new premier of the Provisional Government. Ben Bella, still in prison, kept his Number Two place.

On March 18, 1962, a truce between France and the Algerian insurrectionists was signed.

Ben Bella was released from prison shortly after the truce was signed.

On March 19, 1962, the New York *Herald Tribune* reported that 76 veterans of the Algerian FLN had arrived in Cuba to train Cuban terrorists and insurrectionists.

On July 1, 1962, France recognized the independence of Algeria.

On July 3, 1962, President Kennedy recognized the independence of Algeria but withheld full diplomatic relations, pending the formation of a permanent government which could demonstrate its effective control over the country.

Using communist tactics, in which he was most proficient, Ben Bella eliminated all opposition and rigged a Soviet-style election giving the voters a chance to vote only for Ben Bella candidates.

On September 26, 1962, Ben Bella became Premier, pledging in his first speech to create prosperity and stability in the "Algerian Socialist Republic." In name as in aim, Ben Bella patterned his program after the communist program in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On September 29, 1962, President Kennedy extended full recognition to Ben Bella's "socialist" government.

On October 7, 1962, Ben Bella arrived in New York for the occasion of Algeria's admission to the UN. His first official act was a visit at the Dryden Hotel with Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of Cuba. The *New York Times* of October 8 carried a front page picture of Ben Bella and Dorticos in warm and smiling embrace.

That same morning — October 8 — Dorticos spoke to the UN General Assembly, denouncing the United States in extreme and bitter terms. Ben Bella was in the audience listening. That afternoon — October 8 — Ben Bella's Algeria was admitted as the 109th member of the United Nations. Adlai Stevenson (U. S. delegate to the UN) spoke to the General Assembly, welcoming the new member, waxing eloquent about the "cutting of the chains" which had "held the people of Algeria" — and pledging United States tax money to help Algeria "in coping with her economic and technical difficulties."⁽⁵⁾

On October 9, 1962, Ben Bella addressed the UN General Assembly. He proclaimed the "neutrality" of Algeria — and demanded that communist China be admitted to the UN. He also announced support for the subversive "nationalist" movements (mostly communist dominated) throughout Africa — in Angola, Rhodesia, South Africa, and Southwest Africa.⁽⁶⁾

On October 12, 1962, Mohammed Khemisti, Ben Bella's Foreign Minister, spoke to the UN General Assembly. Mr. Khemisti also proclaimed Algeria's "neutrality," while supporting the communist "nationalist" movements in Africa. Mr. Khemisti, saying Ben Bella's government "rejects capitalism as inappropriate," reaffirmed that Algeria will take the "socialist road." Khemisti praised Castro and denounced "efforts to attack and undermine the political regime chosen by the friendly people of Cuba" as a threat to international peace.

Khemisti also supported the Soviet position with regard to the Berlin issue, using, indeed, the same phrase that Khrushchev uses in discussing settlement of the German problem. Khemisti said the Berlin crisis must be settled on a basis that "recognizes the realities of the German situation."⁽⁷⁾

Three days later — October 15 — President Kennedy gave Ben Bella one of the friendliest and most pretentious welcomes ever extended a foreign visitor in the United States. Here are excerpts from a *New York Times* account of that event:

"Premier Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria received today a new kind of White House welcome with a 21-gun salute on the White House lawn. He also received President Kennedy's assurances of support. . . . Throughout his visit, in public and private, Mr. Ben Bella has stressed Algeria's pressing economic problems, her 'nonalignment' and 'anticolonialism' in foreign policy, and 'socialism' in domestic policy. . . .

"At the White House ceremonies, Mr. Ben Bella noted that President Kennedy, as a Senator, endorsed self-rule for Algeria in 1957. . . .

"The President described Mr. Ben Bella, who spent five years in a French prison, as a strong patriot. . . .

"Mr. Ben Bella was the first foreign chief of state to be greeted by President Kennedy on the south lawn of the White House.

"The attendant honor guards, the Army Band, had to learn the Algerian national anthem 'Hassaman' from a recording. . . . and the varicolored flags of the 50 states were arrayed on the south lawn.

"Army trumpeters sounded a fanfare from the first-floor balcony of the White House. A 21-gun salute boomed out from the elipse only 750 feet away.

"The new arrangement stemmed from Mr. Kennedy's desire to give Mr. Ben Bella a special welcome. . . .

"The ceremony was followed by a 'business' meeting in the President's office and a White House luncheon for Mr. Ben Bella. Among those present were Mohammed Khe-misti, Algeria's Foreign Minister. . . .

"Mr. Ben Bella thanked the President for the aid given since the French-Algerian peace accords were signed at Evian-les-Bains in March. . . .

"Several informed officials predicted that Algerian requests for Peace Corps teams, technical assistance, and possibly development loans, would get favorable consideration once the Algerians had worked out their own specific long-range economic plans. . . .

"Mr. Ben Bella. . . . stayed at Blair House, the Presidential guest house."⁽⁸⁾

The next day, October 16, 1962, Ben Bella went to Cuba, where he was given another 21-gun salute. Here are excerpts from a *New York Times* account of that event:

"Premier Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria arrived in Cuba today for a 24-hour state visit. Premier Fidel Castro used the occasion to make a vitriolic attack against the United States.

"Dr. Castro called Mr. Ben Bella's visit in the face of 'Yankee imperialist hostility' toward Cuba an 'act of courage . . . a gesture which we will never forget. . . .'

"Mr. Ben Bella replied that every Algerian 'knows, has loved and admired' the Castro revolution 'in all its phases,' including its 'extraordinary advances and progress despite the maneuvers of enemy forces. . . .'

"He said he was 'truly happy' and 'deeply moved' to visit Cuba and wished to express to Cubans and their government 'our gratitude for the fraternal aid you gave us despite enormous difficulties.'

"Dr. Castro and his cabinet were at Jose Marti Airport as Mr. Ben Bella's transport landed.

"Soviet-built tanks ringing the airport fired a 21-gun salute. Dr. Castro, with President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado at his side, was the first to greet the Algerian leader. . . . Thousands of Cubans massed at the airport to welcome him, at Government orders. Flags and pennants fluttered.

"The cannon boomed as Dr. Castro and Mr. Ben Bella embraced, Latin-style, to wild applause. . . . An army band played the Cuban and Algerian national anthems. . . . The welcome exceeded that staged for Maj. Uri Gagarin, the Soviet astronaut, when he visited Cuba shortly after his space flight."

The aid, for which Ben Bella publicly thanked Cuba, was nothing more than expressions of friendship. The aid which Ben Bella, the day before (in private), had thanked Kennedy for, was food grains and dairy products (valued at 47 million, 500 thousand dollars), plus 11,000 U. S. Army tents to house refugees, a U. S. Air Force 60-bed field hospital, 10 mobile health units, and a team of 25 doctors and staff on duty in an Algiers hospital.⁽⁴⁾

On October 22, 1962 (one week after Ben Bella's lavish reception at the White House), President Kennedy announced his quarantine of Cuba.

On October 23, 1962, the State Department instructed the Agency for International Development (foreign aid agency) to suspend formal plans and discussions for economic aid to Algeria. The "apparent reason" (according to a *New York Times* news story, quoting unnamed American officials) was State Department displeasure over Ben Bella's visit to Cuba immediately after his visit with Kennedy.⁽⁹⁾

This "apparent reason" is not really very apparent, because President Kennedy and his State Department knew that Ben Bella would

visit Cuba the day after his Washington reception.

On October 24, 1962, Ben Bella sided with Castro, urging the United States to abandon its naval base at Guantanamo.⁽¹⁰⁾

On October 27, 1962, Ben Bella's Council of Ministers issued a communique saying that the Cuban crisis had been caused by "United States action against Cuba."

On that same day — October 27 — the *New York Times* learned (again, from unnamed officials) that the State Department had ordered resumption of the plans and discussions for United States aid to Algeria.⁽¹¹⁾

Speculating on this, the *Dallas Morning News*, in an editorial on November 6, 1962, said:

"Could it be that two weeks ago [that is, when the State Department stopped the aid-to-Algeria talks] the State Department wasn't sure that Ben Bella was in the enemy camp and didn't want to waste U. S. aid on a nation which might turn out to be friendly?"

"When the chips were down, Algeria was against us. This proof of defiance apparently was sufficient to restore the State Department's faith in Ben Bella and to qualify Algeria for future U. S. aid."

British Guiana

The *News* raises an interesting point: do we give our aid to the "underdeveloped" nations *because* their leaders are communists who have proven their hatred of the United States and of capitalism?

Consider the story of Cheddi Jagan in British Guiana.

In 1953, the British Government decided to permit free elections in British Guiana (a colony, about the size of the state of Utah, on the northeast coast of South America, populated largely by Negroes and Indians). Cheddi Jagan's Peoples' Progressive Party won a majority of seats in the lower house of the legislature, and the British Governor appointed Jagan chief minister.

Jagan is a communist who (in the early 1940's) studied dentistry at Northwestern University in Chicago, and married Janet Rosenberg, an American-born communist. Mrs. Jagan organized the Peoples' Progressive Party, a communist front. When Jagan became First Minister in 1953, Mrs. Jagan became First Deputy of the legislature. The Jagans set off a series of nationwide strikes, in an effort to wreck the economy of British Guiana and create chaos. The British proclaimed an emergency, suspended the newly granted constitution, and expelled Jagan as First Minister, because "Her Majesty's Government is not willing to allow a communist state to be organized within the British Commonwealth."⁽¹²⁾

In 1954, Jagan was arrested and tried; and he served six months for sedition. While he was in prison, *Forbidden Freedom* was published in New York by International Publishers, official publishing house of the communist party in the United States. In this book, Jagan revealed, not only his plans for communizing British Guiana, but also his relentless communist hatred for "capitalists" who were resisting his plans for destroying them. Jagan promised that he would organize in British Guiana a People's Police, who would use bullets to eliminate all opposition to his communist program.

In 1960, the United States State Department, in a formal intelligence report on the world strength of communist party organizations, classified Jagan and his wife as the top representatives in British Guiana of the international communist movement.⁽¹²⁾

In 1960, the British announced plans to grant complete independence to British Guiana, by steps — the British government retaining control of national defense and foreign affairs, until the achievement of total independence. The first step was a new constitution, which came into effect on July 18, 1961, followed by general elections on August 21, 1961.

Campaigning for election of Peoples' Progressive Party candidates, Cheddi Jagan promised that if the party won control and he

became premier, he would get vast quantities of economic aid from the United States. While making this promise, he also expressed his hatred and contempt for the United States.⁽¹³⁾

Nonetheless, the Kennedy Administration indicated warm friendship for Jagan, thus giving credence to Jagan's claim that he had virtually been promised money, from the hated American capitalists, to finance his communist program.

Jagan's party won control of the legislature in the elections on August 21; and, on September 5, 1961, Jagan became Premier.

On October 12, 1961, Jagan departed for New York, to make a brief tour of the United States and Canada, and to visit President Kennedy in Washington. A British Guiana newspaper reported that he was on a 100 million dollar mission.⁽¹³⁾ Other reports indicated that 200 million American tax dollars was the minimum which Jagan expected Kennedy to give him.

On October 22, 1961, President Kennedy ceremoniously received Jagan in the White House, with expressions of high esteem.

After Jagan's visit in Washington, the White House released a statement announcing an increase in its existing technical assistance program to British Guiana, and promising an immediate investigation of the possibility of large-scale United States aid to finance Jagan's "development plan" for British Guiana.

Here is the full text of the White House statement about Jagan's visit with President Kennedy and other high officials in Washington:

"During talks with the President and other United States Government officials Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Premier of British Guiana, and his colleagues described at length his country's program and aspirations for economic and social development. These talks resulted in a fuller understanding of British Guiana's problems.

"United States representatives expressed sympathy with the desire of the people of British Guiana to develop their economy and looked forward to closer association between a free and democratic British Guiana and the

nations and organizations of the Hemisphere. Premier Jagan reiterated his determination to uphold the political freedoms and defend the parliamentary democracy which is his country's fundamental heritage.

"In response to Premier Jagan's request for aid, the United States undertook to take the following steps:

"1. To provide as early as possible, in consultation with the British Guiana Government, and unilaterally or in cooperation with Hemisphere organizations, economists and other experts to assist the Government of British Guiana to bring the most modern economic experience to bear upon the reappraisal of its development program.

"2. To provide technical assistance for feasibility, engineering and other studies concerning specific development projects.

"3. To determine as soon as possible, after the steps mentioned in paragraphs one and two and on the submission of suitable projects within the context of the British Guiana development plan, what assistance the U. S. can give in financing such projects, taking into account other U. S. commitments, available financial resources and the criteria established by applicable legislation.

"4. To expand its existing technical assistance program."

On September 11, 1962, United States Representative Bruce Alger obtained, from the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, a report on the amount of United States aid to British Guiana. Here is the full report:

"U. S. aid has been rendered for the following fiscal years in approximate totals:

1955	\$400,000
1956	300,000
1957	100,000
1958	200,000
1959	200,000
1960	400,000
1961	900,000
1962 (1/2)	300,000

"Mr. Jagan visited the U. S. A. in November 1961, had a discussion with President Kennedy, but did not receive any confirmation on his bid for \$200 million in development aid. Prime Minister Jagan reported later to his Parliament that his visit to the United States had proved fruitless. In the meantime \$5 mil-

lion from the President's Emergency Fund had been earmarked for British Guiana but this availability was withdrawn in March 1962. Information concerning fiscal 1963 requests is not available."

Ghana

Consider our dealings with Ghana. Ghana, formerly known as the British Gold Coast, is on the southwest coast of Africa. The Gold Coast became Ghana on March 6, 1957, when England granted it independence. Kwame Nkrumah became the Prime Minister. Kwame Nkrumah, like Ben Bella, is an admitted socialist and is, like Ben Bella, widely believed to be a disciplined communist. At any rate, when he became Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah aligned his nation with the Soviets, and instituted a reign of terror against his own people; and our aid to him has averaged about 1 million, 250 thousand dollars a year.⁽¹⁴⁾

Kwame Nkrumah was one of the "distinguished" foreign dignitaries who spoke to a roundtable meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City during the 1958-59 season. Nkrumah spoke to the Council on the subject of "Free Africa," with W. Averell Harriman presiding.⁽¹⁵⁾

A first-hand account of Nkrumah's terrorism in Ghana was given on October 7, 1962, by one of his former cabinet members — K. A. Gbedemah, formerly Nkrumah's Finance Minister, now living in exile at Lomo, Togo. Gbedemah accuses Nkrumah of converting Ghana into a totalitarian police state, of ruling by jungle law, and of maintaining himself in power through terrorism, which has included looting, pillaging and destruction of private homes, raping of women, wholesale arrests of political opponents, and murder.⁽¹⁶⁾

Communist Poland

As pointed out in the October 29, 1962, issue of this *Report*, "War and Politics," part of the galvanized steel used in the missiles bases in Cuba was produced at a plant in Poland

which was built with American machinery and financed with United States tax dollars.

Here are excerpts from a *New York Times* news story, "Polish Food Lack Spurs Inflation," dispatched from Warsaw, on October 8, 1962:

"As winter approaches, rising prices and a tight food situation are exerting a heavy strain on Poland's overextended economy.

"Bad weather during the summer is partly responsible for the inflation. . . . Of comparable significance is a decline in grain imports in the past year. . . . A sharp decline in United States surplus commodity shipments, which cost Poland none of its precious foreign exchange, has been particularly painful. Since 1957, more than \$400,000,000 in surplus farm products have been shipped to Poland. But only \$60,000,000 of that total arrived in the last eighteen months. . . .

"Poland's economic managers [had] laid their plans on the expectation of receiving up to 1,000,000 tons of grain from the United States in the year ended last July. . . . But a summer-long controversy in the United States Congress over aid policy to communist countries has blocked even preliminary negotiations for a new surplus commodity agreement. . . . Poland has had to go into the hard-currency countries to buy the needed food. . . . This resort to dollar purchases has increased the strain on the Polish industrialization program."

In short, the reduction in gifts of food from the United States was making it difficult for Poland to continue supplying Cuba with armaments and related industrial products; but the stubborn United States Congress would not agree to further lavish gifts.

This story was published in the *New York Times* on October 9, 1962, while Congress was still in session. On October 13, Congress adjourned. On October 18, Kennedy announced a gift of wheat to Poland valued at \$799,150.

Why?

The question which the *Dallas Morning News* raised about our aid to Algeria is valid: is our aid granted to particular nations after

we have positive evidence that they are our enemies?

Why? This is the question that is hard to answer. No one accuses Kennedy of being a communist; but he is using the power and prestige of his office, and the money of the American people to support communists and communism all over the world. Why?

In September, 1962, during debates in the House of Representatives on the issue of granting Kennedy an extra 100 million dollars to finance the United Nations war for communism in the Congo, United States Representative Donald C. Bruce (Republican, Indiana) raised this tantalizing question: *why?*

With regard to the Congo operation for communism, Representative Bruce may have found a logical answer. I recommend a thoughtful reading of Mr. Bruce's remarkable speech, "Is Katanga on the Auction Block?", which is in the *Congressional Record*, September 12, 1962, pages 18137 to 18151.

As pointed out in my book, *The Invisible Government*, the policies of the United States government (and, to a frightful degree, the thinking of the American people in and out of Congress) are largely fixed by a powerful group of individuals working in and through a network of tax-exempt organizations which center around the Council on Foreign Relations.

Foreign aid — particularly to underdeveloped countries — is the pet project of this invisible government.

Key figures in the Council on Foreign Relations are also key figures in the Kennedy Administration in charge of foreign aid policies. Representative Bruce discovered that they are also key figures in an international syndicate which wants, first, to stop production in, and next, to gain control of, the big Belgian copper mines in Katanga. The United Nations war against Katanga is serving their purpose.

I hope to find space, in a subsequent *Report*, for a detailed account of Representative Bruce's investigation of this situation.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) *Dallas Times Herald*, November 5, 1962
- (2) Associated Press story in the *Dallas Morning News*, November 1, 1962
- (3) *American Opinion*, September, 1962, p. 3
- (4) Peter Edson column in the Orange, Texas, *Leader*, October 16, 1962
- (5) *New York Times*, October 9, 1962
- (6) *New York Times*, October 10, 1962
- (7) *New York Times*, October 13, 1962
- (8) *New York Times*, October 16, 1962
- (9) *New York Times*, October 29, 1962
- (10) *Dallas Morning News* editorial, November 6, 1962
- (11) "Algerian Aid Talks Likely To Proceed," *New York Times*, October 29, 1962
- (12) Fulton Lewis columns, *Shreveport Journal*, November 10, 1961, September 20, 1962
- (13) "Latin Leader Seeking Aid Used Anti-U.S. Campaign," *Dallas Morning News*, October 20, 1961
- (14) The most recent figures on aid to Ghana, available in our files, is as of March 31, 1961, when we had granted Ghana 5 million dollars — in four years.
- (15) P. 19, *The Invisible Government*, by Dan Smoot
- (16) *New York Times*, October 8, 1962, p. 7

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.